

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Digital Repository

Volume 24 | Issue 3

Article 8

1961

Torsion of the Liver of a Sow

John E. Flint

Iowa State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastate_veterinarian



Part of the [Veterinary Medicine Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Flint, John E. (1961) "Torsion of the Liver of a Sow," *Iowa State University Veterinarian*: Vol. 24 : Iss. 3 , Article 8.

Available at: https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastate_veterinarian/vol24/iss3/8

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at Iowa State University Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Iowa State University Veterinarian by an authorized editor of Iowa State University Digital Repository. For more information, please contact digirep@iastate.edu.

- toxins produced and liberated by the disintegrating larvae affect the nerves leaving the spinal cord in the lumbar area.

REFERENCES

- Haberman, W. O., Morgan, B. B., and Dickie, R. J. The Occurrence of Hypoderma Larvae in the Spinal Canal of Cattle. J. Agric. Res. 78 (1949) 637-640.
- Neal, Dr Fred. Clinician ISU Veterinray College. Personal Communication.
- Stockdale, H. J. ISU Extension Entomologist. Personal Communication.

Glen Sutter '63

Torsion of the Liver of a Sow

On January 20, 1962, a dead sow was brought to the Iowa Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Ames, Iowa for a necropsy. The sow came from a farm where two other sows had farrowed and subsequently became sick. The dead sow had farrowed on January 9. She was off feed and acting lethargic on the evening of January 29.

She was found dead on the morning of January 30.

The necropsy disclosed a torsion of the right lobe of the liver with apparent passive hyperemia of the lobe. Several ruptures had occurred in the affected lobe. Also peritonitis was evident.



The accompanying picture shows most of the ruptures. The affected lobe is darker in contrast to the normal lobe. The affected lobe was roughened and had fibrous tags due to the peritonitis.

John E. Flint '63

NEW

EFFECTIVE THERAPY for DIARRHEA and DIARRHEAL ENTERITIS

Each SULFOCTAN tablet contains:

Phthalylsulfacetamide	0.4	Gm. (6 grs.)
Octin mucate (isometheptene mucate).....	0.065	Gm. (1 gr.)
Tannalbin (tannin albuminate, dessic.).....	0.65	Gm. (10 grs.)
plus natural <i>meat substance</i>		

dosage: *Dogs* — 1 tablet per 25 pounds of body weight, twice daily, usually for three to five days.

Cats and "toy" dogs — proportionally less, according to size.

N.B. Instruct client to keep SULFOCTAN out of the patient's reach. Dogs really go for SULFOCTAN'S natural meat taste and will eat as much as they can get their teeth into. SULFOCTAN supplied in bottles of 50 and 250; available only through your veterinary distributor.

Tannalbin, Sulfoctan, Octin®



Veterinary Division

KNOLL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY
ORANGE

NEW JERSEY